FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TROCCOLI: END OF SIEGE 'AS SOON AS POSSIBLE'

PY141052 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli said this afternoon that the government wants to end the state of siege as soon as possible, depending only on the circumstances.

Asked about the charges that may be brought against those who are implicated in the destabilizing attempts, Minister Troccoli replied that at this time evidence is being submitted to the judge hearing the case, but he could not reveal them because they were part of the secrecy of the inquest.

As for the status of Raul Guglielminetti, the minister said that the Spanish prosecutor has already taken the extradition request under advisement, and he might rule on it early in December.

Finally, the minister said that the studies to restructure the intelligence organs are progressing.

MAGAZINE REPORTS DETAILS OF ALLEGED CONSPIRACY

PY152132 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0010 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Nov (NA) -- An article published in EL PERIODISTA weekly states that Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli allegedly received a report from the Communications Secretariat stating that the telephones of Army Intelligence Batallion 601 had been tapped with the aid of the National Telecommunications Enterprise [ENTEL], and it was determined that "bomb threats to schools were made" from those phones. This information reportedly reached Troccoli before the government revealed the existence of a conspiracy and ordered the stage of siege.

The article claims that Captain Osvaldo Rodolfo Antinori, retired, currently under arrest, "was ordered to manufacture and acquire weapons and explosives as well as to engage in intimidating activities." The article also makes serious charges against the arrested military men, now at the disposal of the executive branch.

An alleged subversive cell "practiced shooting and trained with explosives" in the "Paranasito region of Entre Rios province," where Judge Amelia Berraz de Vidal went to investigate charges brought by the executive branch against the 12 individuals detained under the state of siege.

A conversation between a military officer and Nationalist party leader Raul Rivanera Carles allegedly "was among the many telephone calls tapped for the executive branch." Rivanera warned: "We are going to throw a big champion bull on your boss."

"Those who listened to the conversation did not understand the code" -- the article states -- "until General Pedro Pablo Mansilla, retired, interrupted with shouts a meeting General Rios Erenu was having with other officers after a ceremony in the Artillery School."

Later, the article states, according to the information the government received, "the plotters obtained the economic support of the Caumisuri group, which is linked to several financial organizations."

It also states that a former Army Intelligence chief, General Alfredo Alberto Valin, retired, is at the head of a list of 18 individuals whom the court will question because "it is believed they can supply important information." These people will be summoned, not to be arrested, but rather to testify under the terms of Article 236, Part 2 of the penal code. "Colonel Fernando Gonzalez Molla and General Fernando Versplaetsen," are also on the alleged list.

The article then notes that Colonel Pascual Guerrieri and Captain Leopoldo Cao, another of the individuals arrested by order of the executive branch, "had allegedly organized pyschological intimidation with the help of lawyers Rosendo Fraga, Enrique Gilardo Novaro, and Rivanera Carles and journalists Jorge Vago and Daniel Lupa Rodriguez." Captain Antinori, retired, is charged with "conducting intimidatory actions through a cell made up of an intelligence service member with the alias of Gimenez, an alleged former policeman, identified as D'Alberto, and six other individuals. "Antinori's connections included Colonel Arias Duval, retired," who is also at the disposal of the executive branch and who was Federal Police security chief during the military government. The article then states that Col Arias Duval was working for an "office set up by the Army when the trials of the former military junta members started. His function was to prevent the charges against them from affecting the institution." Following Antinori's trail, it was learned that Major Jorge Horacio Granada is suspected of having participated in the attack against Colonel Devoto," [not further identified] in which unidentified armed people set fire to Devoto's car. Devoto works on the Army Staff. This was the first of a series of attacks on the cars or homes of military men this year. There were no casualties in these attacks.

The article claims that Minister Troccoli believes that "a connection between the cell and the Moon sect can be established through Gilardi Novaro, who could not be arrested because he is not in the country. Last July, former Interior Minister Roberto Levingston, former General Carlos Suarez Mason, as well as Argentato [not further identified], and Cecilio Emilio Jack Vera were seen in Sao Paulo at the Pan-American convention of Causa" (an organization that is part of the Moon sect). The article states that Gilardi Novaro had alledgedly delivered instructions from Causa to "civilians and military men with whom he allegedly met in the Argentine Rural Society grounds and in the restaurant at the Aberdeen Angus Breeders Association."

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES MILITARY 'PURGE'

PY152229 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1410 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Cordoba, 15 Nov (DYN) -- Defense Minister Roque Carranza today termed "false" the rumors about a possible "purge" of military commanders in the three Armed Forces branches. Carranza categorically stated that "there will only be the usual postings, promotions, and retirements." Carranza made this statement during a brief talk with journalists after he presided over the ceremony marking the departure of Military Aviation School cadets for their final instruction trip.

On this occasion, the minister reiterated that the trial for human rights violations of the members of the first three military juntas "is not against the Armed Forces as a whole but against some of their one-time top leaders, and this has been clearly understood by the Armed Forces." Carranza added that "those who want to see it the other way are just a few people who seek destabilization through a distorted interpretation of facts." Carranza reiterated that the government "will wait for the court sentence before deciding whether to end" the investigation into the sequels of antisubversive war. Finally, Carranza said that the government was "following with a great deal of attention developments in the trials by the Armed Forces Supreme Council of those responsible for the Malvinas war," but he refrained from commenting further.

PARTIAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION RESULTS REPORTED

Quadros Wins in Sao Paulo

PY161047 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0402 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Brasilia, 16 Nov (EFE) -- According to unofficial data released by the O Globo network, former President Janio Quadros, the candidate of a rightist coalition, defeated center-leftist candidate Fernando Henrique Cardoso by a narrow margin of votes.

While the rightwing candidate won in Sao Paulo, the biggest Brazilian city, candidates of the center-left Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB) won in more than 100 municipalities, including large cities.

Quadros was taken to victory by his party, the Brazilian Labor Party (PTC), and by the Liberal Front Party, a member of the ruling coalition with the PMDB. According to the Globo unofficial report released at 0130 on 16 November, Quadros had 1,464,577 votes (37.7 percent) and Cardoso 1,326,751 votes (34.2 percent) after 92.8 percent of the votes had been counted.

Cardoso conceded his possible defeat when only 1,000 ballot boxes remained to be counted. Commenting on Quadros' victory, which he described as bad for Sao Paulo, Cardoso said: I am sorry for Sao Paulo...

The municipal elections covered 201 municipalities throughout the nation, including the 25 state capitals.

No Irregularities Reported

PY161430 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon in Brasilia, Neridas Silveira, president of the Supreme Electoral Court [TSE], said he wished that every day were as calm as today. Silveira was evaluating the watch carried out by the electoral court over the elections being held throughout the country. The TSE president said they had received no information on irregularities from any part of the country and added that the elections were going normally and the Brazilian people have once again revealed their maturity toward democratic coexistence.

The court received some information on incidents such as the closing down of two radio stations in Rio Grande do Norte by the regional electoral court. The stations were charged with broadcasting electoral slogans during hours when they knew this was prohibited.

In Maranhao, where he exercised his right to vote, President Jose Sarney reasserted the importance of these elections to safeguard the continuity of the Brazilian democratic process. He added that the vote is really a great tool through which all Brazilians can participate in the government. The president then made an appeal to all elected mayors not to let down those who had voted for them.

There was only a bit of confusion on the state and federal highways throughout the country. This confusion was caused by electors who, after casting their votes, decided to take advantage of a beautiful and long weekend to go for a ride and rest. The atmosphere was completely calm in the 201 Brazilian cities where new mayors were elected. Official results will be disclosed only today.

For the first time in the history of Rio de Janeiro, 3,200,000 inhabitants elected a mayor. This is the first time in 420 years since the city was founded that the people have elected their mayor. The person elected was Senator Roberto Saturnino Braga, candidate for the Democratic Worker's Party [PMDB] and supported by Rio de Janeiro Governor Leonel Brizola. The margin of victory was narrow, being less than 10 percent. The official results will be disclosed at 1800 today; the results from the interior of Rio de Janeiro state will not be disclosed until tomorrow, with the exception of Duque in the Caxias District, which will disclose its results today.

Heavy rainfall in Salvador, Bahia State delayed voters considerably. Appeals were broadcast over the radio, asking the inhabitants to cast their votes despite the rain. Nevertheless, a great number of people failed to vote; but this should not prevent the victory of PMDB candidate Mario Kertes, which is considered a certainty.

The elections in Florianapolis and six municipal districts in the interior of Santa Catarina were marked by a temperature of 32 degrees Centrigrade, a great dispute, and some incidents. Francisco de Assis, candidate for the coalition formed by the Social Democratic Party [PDS] and the Democratic Labor Party [PDT], and Edson Andrino, candidate for the PMDB, are considered the favorite candidates in Florianapolis.

[Begin relay from Curitiba] With a total of 226,394 votes, Roberto Requiao, candidate for the PMDB, this morning was elected the new mayor of Curitiba, thus defeating Jaime Lerner, candidate for the coalition of the PDT and the Liberal Front Party, who got 207,634 votes. [end relay]

[Begin relay from Belo Horizonte] Sergio Ferrara is the new Belo Horizonte mayor. With [number indistinct] ballot boxes remaining to be counted, the PMDB has 428,090 votes, followed by Mauricio Campos, who has 165,209 votes.

Braga Leads in Rio de Janeiro

PY161301 Rio de Janeiro Radio Globo in Portuguese 1234 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] After counting more than 200,000 votes in the Rio de Janeiro mayoral election, the current standing is as follows:

1. Saturnino Braga [Democratic Worker's Party] 86,384 votes -- 35 percent

2. Ruben Medina [Democratic Popular Alliance] 52,107 votes -- 21 percent

3. Marcelo Cerqueira [Brazilian Socialist Party-Brazilian Communist Party-Communist Party of Brazil coalition] 19,637 votes -- 8 percent

PMDB Wins in 70 Cities

PY162341 Paris AFP in Spanish 2105 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Ric de Janeiro, 16 Nov (AFP) -- According to the first official returns of the mayoral elections held on 15 November in 201 Brazilian municipalities, the ruling Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] has won in 70 cities, including three important provincial capitals.

The first PMDB candidate elected was Sergio Ferrara in Belo Horizonte, capital of Minas Gerais state in the southeastern part of the country. Ferrara obtained 436,995 votes, 52.56 percent of the votes.

Hermes Laranja, PMDB candidate for mayor of Vitoria, capital of the state of Espiritu Santo, also in the southeastern part of the country, got 45,629 votes -- that is, 42.44 percent of the votes.

In Goiania, capital of Goias state in east central Brazil, the PMDB won a hard victory. Its candidate Daniel Antonio obtained 110,008 votes, 48.73 percent of the votes.

In Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Porto Alegre, the PMDB was defeated by candidates of the opposition Brazilian Labor Party [PTB] and by Leonel Brizola's Brazilian Workers Party [PDT].

Former president Janio da Silva Quadros was the winner of a disputed campaign in Sao Paulo. By 1500 the results were as follows: Janio Quadros: 1,541,139 votes, and Senator Fernando Enrique Cardoso, from PMDB: 1,402,004 votes.

Although the results in Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre are not official, it is known that the winners are the PDT candidates Senator Roberto Saturnino Braga and Alceu Collares respectively.

Saturnino Braga received 39 percent of the votes in Rio de Janeiro, and Collares got 42 percent of the votes in Porto Alegre, according to the latest returns.

The electoral courts of the Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro have stated that the official results of the elections in these two cities, the most important ones of Brazil, will be revealed tonight.

NAVAL VERSION OF ASTROS II ROCKET DEVELOPED

PY151850 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Nov 85 p 12

[By Roberto Godoy]

[Excerpts] Over the horizon, from the sea a rain of fire is approaching: a 640-kg high explosive warhead to pulverize trucks, huts, fuel tanks, and wooden barracks. Then a howling sound from the sky announces the arrival of the warheads of the second attack. This time, these warheads are 560 kg of hot steel launched against a concentration of tanks positioned closer to the beach. Eight minutes later, and every 8 minutes afterwards, a new salvo sweeps the area. Later, breaking the silence that follows, the dull roar of landing craft is heard.

The Brazilian weapon capable of turning this hypothetical battle scene into reality is being secretly developed in the laboratories of the Brazilian Airspace Enterprise [Avibras Aeroespatial] in Sao Jose dos Campos. It is the "Astros II/MS," the naval version of the multiple, multicaliber rocket launcher created by Avibras Aerospatial a little more than 3 years ago, and which today is sold to Iraq and Libya and represents the main product of the defensive materiel line exported by the group. The complete engineering project will be presented to the admiralty of the Navy Ministry in March. According to sources at the manufacturers, there is "strong interest" from clients in the Middle East, Africa, and Asia.

As with the version employed by the ground forces, the new version of the equipment comes in three configurations with a maximum range of 70 kilometers. The Astros II/MS is conceived for use by amphibious craft, frigates, destroyers, and heavy cruisers of the new British "Pendragon" class, and can be quickly reloaded. The Astros II/MS (a surface-to-ground weapon) is basically an attack system to provide support to landing troops.

The Astros comes with three configurations. The biggest of them is the powerful SS-60, 300 millimeters in diameter, and capable of flying up to 70 km armed with a 150-kg multiple warhead. Each mobile launcher has four rockets, whose warheads can carry either antipersonnel or antitank minigrenades, with alternatives for incendiaries and high explosives.

Then, the MS system must have priority over the smaller models, such as the SS-30 (127 mm, with a 20-kg warhead and a range of 32 km), and the SS-40 (180 mm, with a 35-kg multiple warhead and a range of 40 km). Each mounted firing station, for example, on a corvette of the Inhauma class, which the Rio de Janeiro Naval Shipyard is building, can fire up to 32 SS-30 rockets or 16 SS-40 rockets.

The greatest problem and a factor thwarting the use of multiple warheaded rockets by ships so far has been the stability of the ramps. Avibras Aerospatial has found the solution to this problem by adapting a rigorously level base to an SIS [sistema inercial solidario] inertial gyroscope system.

There are several advantages, however: It has greater range than the common naval cannons; it costs less than conventional artillery; and it is at least 25 times more destructive than conventional artillery. In the international market, only the United States, France, the FRG, Italy, and Israel manufacture naval rocket launchers, but none of them have the range of the "Astros II/MS.""

MDP, FPMR TO JOIN 21 NOVEMBER DEMONSTRATION

PY170021 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1703 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Santiago, 16 Nov (EFE) -- The Chilean Popular Democratic Movement [MDP], which has a Marxist-inspired political platform, has announced that it will participate in the opposition demonstration organized by the Democratic Alliance [AD] on 21 November. The demonstration, which will take place in O'Higgins Park near downtown Santiago, was authorized by General Pinochet's government.

The AD, comprised of the Republican Right, Christian Democracy, Social Democracy, and the non-Marxist Socialists, organized this peaceful protest under the slogan: "Chile Demands Democracy."

Upon deciding to participate in the demonstration, the MDP, which includes the Communist Party, the Marxist Socialists, and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, said the issues that unite us should be stressed rather than our differences. The MDP believes the demonstration is for something more specific than just demanding democracy. The MDP believes the demonstration will also demand the end of the regime, the release of jailed union leaders, the end of exiles, the abolition of transitory Article No 24 [giving the president extraordinary powers], an end of government-appointed university rectors, restoration of all public freedoms, respect for human rights, and solutions to all social and economic demands.

The Socialist Bloc, made up of Christian union leaders and Marxists, and some rightist forces like the Republican Party and the Liberal Movement, also announced that they will join in the protest.

The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] announced through telephone calls to the media that it will take part in the opposition demonstration on 21 November.

FPMR CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR BOMBINGS

PY162057 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1710 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Santiago, 16 Nov (EFE) -- In communiques to the news media, the Chilean Marxist armed group Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMk] has claimed responsibility for eight attacks in the country between 14 and 15 November. The attacks, carried out with explosives and firebombs, damaged two bank branch offices, two city halls, one higher studies center, two buses, and the state railroad station. Although the eight attacks damaged the buildings and vehicles, there were no casualties, and no other organization has claimed responsibility for them.

Through an anonymous spokesman, the FPMR stated in telephone calls to news agencies and local media that the attacks were part of the second anniversary campaign. The armed group added that it has decided to join the rally called for by the Democratic Alliance and authorized by the government, which will take place on 21 November under the slogan: "Chile Demands Democracy."

OAS AMBASSADOR TO RETURN 'FOR HEALTH REASONS'

PY161227 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Chilean Ambassador to the OAS Leonidas Irrazabal will soon return to Chile for health reasons, according to Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, who also announced that at the next OAS meeting in Colombia he will be accompanied by Juan Larrain, director of multilateral policy of the Foreign Ministry. Jaime del Valle added that President Pinochet has not mentioned anything about changing ambassadors to the OAS. The foreign minister made these remarks in response to news agency reports that Chile would send to the OAS either General Cesar Raul Benavides or former OAS Ambassador Maria Eugenia Oyarzun.

LAW ESTABLISHING ELECTORAL COURT ENACTED

PY152153 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] The law establishing the electoral court has been officially enacted. Law No 18,460 is published in today's GAZETTE. The law is made up of two chapters that encompass 13 permanent articles and two temporary articles.

Chapter I establishes that the court will be made up of 5 members. These members will include: three active or former members of the Supreme Court, one lawyer appointed by the Supreme Court, and a former president of the Senate or of the Chamber of Deputies.

Chapter II is dedicated to the court's procedure. In its temporary regulations, the law establishes that the Supreme Court secretary will act as the electoral court comptroller while this post remains vacant. It adds that while the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies are not constituted, any reports addressed to the latter in keeping with Article No 9 of law no 18,460 will be submitted to the president of the Supreme Court.

MERCHANT MARINES BEGIN STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES

PY162035 Paris AFP in Spanish 0247 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Valparaiso, 15 Nov (AFP) -- Thirty officers of Chilean Merchant Marine today declared themselves on strike demanding higher wages. This is the first strike of merchant marines in 12 years of military government. This strike comes after the stoppage of some 2,000 longshoremen in Valparaiso, 140 km northwest of Santiago, who went on strike 2 weeks ago demanding higher wages.

The officers on strike are from Chilean Transocean Ships Enterprise, Limited, owner of three ships, one of which, "Cordillera" has been paralyzed by the strike in the Brazilian port of Santos. Another ship, "El Corral," is on its way to Montevideo, where the officers will also stop their activities, while the third one, "El Condor," is in port.

The Valparaiso maritime governor has stated that the dockworkers stoppage does not greatly affect the activities of the port, and there are no conflicts because some 500 persons have been hired as port workers to replace the strikers.

CAUCE 'INSULTED' CNI HEAD; PROSECUTION PLANNED

PY151913 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1344 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Santiago, 15 Nov (EFE) -- A court martial has ruled that there are grounds to prosecute journalist Gustavo Boye, director of CAUCE, an opposition magazine, and one of its reporters, who have both been released on bail. The two Chilean journalists are charged with having offended the Armed Forces with their insults against General Humberto Gordon, director of the National Intelligence Center [CNI], which operates as the political police of the military regime.

The action against the journalists was initiated when CAUCE published a series of reports in which political prisoner Yuri Guerrero, who has been charged with being a member of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), an armed group, gave details of the torture to which he had been subjected. The magazine also published statements of judges who, answering a writ of habeas corpus, described the condition of Guerrero.

"The CNI Tortures," reads a headline of a cover story in an issue of the magazine. Later, the magazine published a letter from Gen Gordon denying the reports. However, along with the letter CAUCE also published a series of statements by tortured people from the files of the Vicariate of Solidarity of the Santiago Archbishopric. The military courts have now ruled that the journalists have insulted the Armed Forces by offending the CNI director.

CNI AGENTS CALLED TO TESTIFY IN ABUSE LAWSUIT

PY170128 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0504 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Santiago, 15 Nov (EFE) -- A Santiago judge today prohibited seven National Intelligence Center [CNI] agents from leaving the country because they are involved in a legal process for having committed abuses against a university student. Besides prohibiting the CNI agents from leaving the country, Judge Rene Garcia Villegas summoned them to testify in court on 20 November.

The victim of the abuses is 22-year-old Pablo Yuri Guerrero Gonzalez, a student at the Physical Education School of the University of Chile. He is accused of being a member of the Marxist armed group Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR]. According to medical exams ordered by the court of appeals, which granted him a writ of protection after his arrest several weeks ago, Pablo Yuri Guerrero had four fractured ribs and his second cervical vertebra was dislocated. The court of appeals ordered his hospitalization due to his serious condition, which brought his case to the attention of the media. Guerrero's family also filed a lawsuit in the 20th Criminal Court of Santiago, presided over by Judge Rene Garcia.

The Judge decided to prohibit the CNI agents from leaving the country in light of this lawsuit. The names of the CNI agents are: Pedro Pablo Rojas Parra, Tomas Santana Perot, Johnny Cisterna Mendoza, Cristian Fuentes Irrazabal, Juan Carlos Camacho Gonzalez, Juan Jose Gonzalez Riffo, and Cristian Campusano Cuevas.

REPORTAGE ON VOLCANO ERUPTION AFTERMATH, LOSSES

Ramirez Says Coffee Unaffected

PA151525 Paris AFP in Spanish 1444 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Paris, 15 Nov (AFP) -- Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo said today in Paris that his country's coffee production was not affected by the eruption of the Nevado del Ruiz Volcano. The minister told AFP that the "region hit by the catastrophe produces coffee, especially the Chinchina area; however, Armero (the destroyed city), is located in a much more tropical area, approximately 350 meters above sea level, where the cultivation of coffee is not feasible."

Ramirez, who had just spoken to Colombian President Belisario Betancur by telephone, added: "From the production standpoint, there was no damage."

Reports issued by the National Federation of Colombian Coffee Growers in Bogota state that the country will probably lose 5 percent of its coffee production, the main export product of Colombia.

'Open-Air-Traffic' Status Noted

PA151529 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1510 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Bogota, 15 Nov (EFE) -- Colombian Civil Aeronautics officials announced today that the country is on an open-air-traffic status so that all international aid coming by air may reach the victims of the volcano tragedy and help in the rescue operations. This was announced by the civil aeronautics office in Bogota, which explained the open-air-traffic policy, which will be in effect for the duration of the emergency as a means of better channeling the foreign aid arriving in connection with the castastrophe.

Betancur Appeals to Media

PA152041 San Jose Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Interview with President Belisario Betancur by Bogota's Radio Cadena Nacional reporter Antonio Jose Caballeros, in Mariquita, Colombia -- live relay]

[Excerpt] [Caballeros] We are on the street, walking with President Belisario Betancur. He will speak through Radio Cadena Nacional to reassure the people because of a false alarm given here, as we have reported. Mr President, good afternoon. How do you see the situation? Is everything normal?

[Betancur] It is understandable that alarming situations may arise, but I beg the news media not to create false alarms. A false alarm has just been created in the city of Mariquita. It has been reported that a gas station had exploded, that it had caught fire. I beg the media to continue cooperating as thoughtfully and analytically as it has been doing and not to lend itself to sounding false alarms such as the one here in the city of Mariquita. This city was suddenly evacuated.

The doctors and nurses who are caring for the people in this city called for the evacuation of the city because of the false alarm. What some radio stations have said is not true. It is not true that this gas station had exploded. It is not true that there have been new floods in the Guali and Lagunilla Rivers.

We have support from neighboring governments. We are beginning to receive a fleet of helicopters from the United States. The U.S. helicopter fleet is beginning to inspect the glacial region. This morning we inspected via helicopter the zone of Quinchia with Swiss technicians. We inspected the glacial region. I ask my fellow countrymen to have trust in the capabilities of Colombians.

This is a new and very difficult test for our fatherland, but it also serves to demonstrate the will and the faith that the Colombians have in our country, in our fatherland, in ourselves. This is a moment for being united, for helping each other. However, we don't help by spreading alarming news.

We are receiving support from the entire world. The Red Cross is behaving better than any other organization anywhere has ever behaved. Civil Defense, military commands, police, and civilian organizations in Tolima and Sunchina are cooperating. Please don't spread alarming news. What we need is to calm down, to quiet ourselves.

It is understandable that there may be some hysteria. This is why I have come to the city of Mariquita and walk the streets, so that the people may see me and realize that the alarming news is not true. We inspected the river areas. Helicopters are flying up the river, toward the glacial area. We trust in God that there will be no more floods, no new threats. So please, have faith, have trust, and let's help each other.

21,559 Dead, Missing

PA160303 Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 15 Nov (AFP) -- A total of 21,559 persons have died or are missing as a result of the eruption of the Nevado del Ruiz Volcano 2 days ago, according to an early census by the Colombian Government, RCN [Radio Cadena Nacional] has reported this evening, claiming to have received a copy of the document. The official figures released by RCN correspond to 14 districts affected in the departments of Caldas and Tolima, west of Bogota, and totals are as follows:

Dead or missing: 21,559
Injured: 1,436
Damaged houses: 4,407
Homeless: 19,815

The districts affected most are Armero (Tolima), with 20,354 dead or missing, and Chinchina (Caldas), with 1,090.

Volcano Erupts Twice

PA162236 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2216 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Report by Fabio Callejas Ramirez from the House of Narino -- live]

[Text] This is for the information of the people living in the disaster area. The situation is as follows:

The volcano has erupted twice today between 1500 and 1600. However, the authorities state that the consequences will not be immediate. The consequences of these two eruptions are expected within the next few days, within the next 24 to 48 hours. We repeat: The volcano has erupted twice today. However, and in spite of what was said initially that the consequences might be immediate and that the residents of the river banks were to evacuate the area, the authorities now cite experts on the subject who say that the situation is calm. You do not have to rush and evacuate the area. However, it is advisable that residents along the river banks begin to evacuate their homes and head to higher elevations.

We repeat: The volcano has erupted twice this afternoon, and the national government will be issuing communiques every 15 minutes to keep Colombians informed.

Ramirez Notes Foreign Aid

PA171705 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1513 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo has just arrived from Europe, where the painful news of the tragedy that claimed the lives of 20,000 Colombians reached him. [Words indistinct] world solidarity we are receiving at this time. [Name indistinct] interviewed the foreign minister at the airport.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Foreign Minister Ramirez Ocampo arrived aboard a commercial Iberia flight. He remarked on the personal contacts he had made, particularly with the French and Spanish Governments and the EEC, which expressed a desire to send the resources that are needed in the disaster areea. Here is the foreign minister:

[Ramirez Ocampo] I first learned of the tragedy in Hamburg. As soon as the news spread calls began to arrive at the embassy, offering solidarity and support. Yesterday in Paris I met with President Mitterrand, Social Affairs Minister Georgina Dufoix, and Mrs Mitterrand, who will lead a French delegation arriving in Colombia early Monday morning aboard a plane loaded with relief for the homeless. This was prepared in accord with the list that was issued.

In Spain I was able to confirm the departure -- it should be arriving soon -- of a Hercules aircraft with 20 tons of relief items, including medicine and basic equipment. With me on the Iberia flight were five physicians whose specialty is disaster medicine. They will depart immediately for the disaster area, where the Red Cross has said there is great need for traumatologists.

Relief efforts are beginning in each of the European countries, ambassadors have informed me. These efforts are being organized, and bank accounts in the name of the International Red Cross are being opened to receive and channel financial assistance. Also, the EEC, through its disaster relief fund, has already taken direct action with regard to the tragedy.

Meanwhile, I remained in constant touch yesterday with our mission to the United Nations and our ambassador, Carlos Alban. The United Nations has already approved a motion of support and solidarity and created a commission similar to the one organized after the Mexican earthquake.

[Reporter] Foreign Minister Ramirez Ocampo said that Foreign Ministry officials in Colombia and abroad will man 24-hour shifts to receive offers of relief from abroad and to report from Colombia to other countries what kind of aid is most needed in the area. [end recording]

Search to End, Bodies Burned

PA170206 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Urgent: Public Health Minister Rafael de Zubiria has said that in view of the fact that it is impossible to recover the bodies, Armero will be declared hallowed ground.

2. [number as heard] In 3 days bodies will be incinerated.

3. Next week there will be a massive vaccination program in the area to prevent epidemics.

4. The Mariquita aqueduct will be ready on Monday, which solves the most serious problem of potable water supply.

The following statistics have been given: 22,000 are dead or missing and 4,500 wounded. Of these, 1,700 are still hospitalized; the rest have been released, and there is no danger.

Government Says Operations Continue

PA180416 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0328 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Bogota, 18 Nov (EFE) -- Victor G. Ricardo, general secretary of the Presidency, reported today that the Colombian Government will continue, for as long as necessary, the efforts to rescue, assist, transfer, and relocate victims and survivors of the tragedy caused by the Nevado del Ruiz volcano. The high-ranking government official, who is coordinator for the national emergency plan, said that rescue activities were suspended today because it is impossible to continue at night.

A few hours before Ricardo's report, Health Minister Rafael de Zubiria announced that the government had suspended the rescue activities at Armero because there remained nothing to be rescued. Ricardo added that the organization created by the government met as soon as the extent of the catatastrophe was learned and that it will continue to meet for as long as necessary. The catastrophe killed at least 25,000 and affected 200,000 others.

Ricardo also said that, 100 hours after the country's greatest tragedy, the national emergency plan is taking measures to control epidemics in the disaster areas. The official explained that toward this end, thousands of hectares in Caldas and Tolima Departments, near the Nevado del Ruiz, will be fumigated. He also said that measures have been taken to prevent vehicular traffic -- except by authorities -- in the areas affected by the tragedy because this would hamper the work of rescue teams.

Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Uribe has told Emisoras CARACOL Network that the Armed Forces -- Army, police, Air Force, and Navy -- will continue their rescue efforts with the assistance of disaster experts from the United Kingdom, Ecuador, Venezuela, and other countries.

Vega Uribe said that troop commanders are coordinating these rescue efforts in Lerida, Guayabal, and Mariquita and added: This effort will continue until we feel certain that all survivors have been evacuated.

PEACE COMMISSION PRESIDENT ON M-19 SIEGE

PA150420 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1215 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 13 Nov (EFE) -- The president of the Peace, Dialogue and Verification Commission of Colombia stated today that he was informed of the government's decision not to negotiate with the M-19 [19 April Movement] regarding the takeover of the Palace of Justice on the day of the occupation. The Palace of Justice in Bogota was occupied on 6 and 7 November by an M-19 guerrilla commando. The occupation concluded with a death toll of nearly 100 people.

John Agudelo Rios, president of the commission and former labor minister, in his first official statement since the takeover, issued a communique on the events to the press today. He stated that on Wednesday, 6 November, he received a telephone call from President Belisario Betancur in which he was informed of the government's decision not to negotiate with the M-19 regarding the takeover.

The communique also stated that the government also informed him of its willingness to guarantee the M-19 every protection should they give themselves up, a possibility that was not ruled out. The communique goes on to explain that this protection included guaranteeing that their subsequent trial would be conducted with the maximum impartiality possible, as well as that their lives and physical safety would be guaranteed.

In the same conversation, the president of the Republic and the peace commission president decided that it would be worthwhile to make contacts -- which in effect they did as much as possible -- with various prominent persons. Agudelo Rios revealed that these contacts were made so that these persons would influence the M-19, by way of radio messages, to cease their attack and give themselves up.

Agudelo Rios also explained in the communique that the naming of a Red Cross commission to handle the case does not mean that the peace commission was not informed, nor can it be stated as other than a personal opinion, he said, that the advisory group over which I preside was unquestionably more appropriate.

GARCIA NEWS CONFERENCE ON DEBT, U.S. OIL FIRMS

PY140008 Lima Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Press conference by President Alan Garcia in Rome on 12 November -- recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified reporter, in progress] ...has said that it will pay only 10 percent of its export income, in a sort of challenge to the IMF. You have also issued a decree cancelling the contracts with the U.S. oil companies. (?Don't you think) this may favor the communists? (?Are you) a communist? I would like to (?ask you another question) after you have answered my first question.

[Garcia] Thank you very much for your question. I am not a communist, and I will not become one. I am only an anti-imperialist head of state, who wants his nation to gain its independence and overcome its social inequalities. I am not a communist because I do not consider the state a divine power. I believe that this ideology, which focuses on the role of the state, has given rise to a new form of bureaucratic domination. I am not a communist because I do not believe we should break the yoke of imperialism just to fall under the domination of another superpower. Therefore, to struggle for the economic independence of Peru and that of Latin America, for the recovery of our natural resources, and for overcoming the economic inequalities among Peruvians means to adopt a democratic and anti-imperialist stance.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] and that the relations with the government of...

[Unidentified speaker, interrupting] Microphone.

[Reporter continues] ...Gonzalez have deteriorated. What is the real status of those relations?

[Garcia] Our relations with the Spanish Socialist Government are not only friendly but fraternal, because of the Spanish Government's ideology and the personality of its leader, and obviously because of the historic links we have with Spain. Therefore, as I said, our relations are friendly and fraternal.

[Unidentified reporter, in progress] ...that the U.S. Embassy in Lima has adopted exceptional measures, probably fearing an attack from some subversive groups, specifically from the Tupac Amaru organization. Do you believe that subversive groups can stage in Lima an action similar to the one recently staged by the M-19 in Bogota?

[Garcia] I would be making a mistake if I ruled out a possibility that might or might not happen. Yet I believe that the structure of the Colombian guerrillas is quite different from that of the Peruvian subversives. I do not believe such an extreme situation will occur.

[Unidentified reporter] The speech you delivered yesterday at the assembly was warmly welcomed. It seems that you said in a loud voice what several countries [words indistinct] say in a low voice, particularly regarding the payments to the IMF. What is the possibility of other Latin American countries following the Peruvian example?

[Garcia] I don't know. At the United Nations I said that Peru decided to reduce the payments on its foreign debt to 10 percent of its export income. I also said that Peru decided to do without the IMF for the formulation of its program of economic transformation.

I said that we did this because there had thus far been no concerted answer by the debtors. We believe that the struggle against imperialism and the transformation of a country like Peru must be coupled with Latin American integration.

If there is any lesson to be learned from Europe, it is the lesson of unity and integration. We believe that Latin American political and economic unity will be the historic answer to the problems of the debt and economic independence. However, we cannot wait for a decision that will still take time. We must act.

I cannot tell you what countries, or at what moment other countries will decide to link the debt issue to their export income. Nor do I know when other countries will decide to do without the IMF in their dealings with their creditors.

[Silva] Diana Silva from Radio El Dorado (?del Sur). Mr President, can you list the Latin American countries that have really supported the Peruvian political position? How are you planning to implement this project under the circumstances currently prevailing in Latin America?

[Garcia] I will first say that in my capacity as Peruvian president I can only speak for Peru. I cannot pass judgment on any other Latin American government or on their international economic policies. Obviously, I would like for all the Latin American nations the same thing I want for my own country, but I can only speak for Peru.

Latin American history has been marked by disunity and division. All Latin American countries have separately gone through the same historical process. We were raw material exporters until the great world crisis in 1930. We then began to develop our industrial sector, following centralist models and techniques. As of 1970 or 1975, we have become debtor countries in a permanent crisis. We have gone through those three stages independently, distant from each another, and without realizing that the great Latin American goal must be its own unity.

We want Latin American unity and integration, and we believe that the efforts to achieve unity must be launched immediately, on the basis of a specific issue, the foreign debt, which is the expression of financial imperialism. We regret that thus far there has been no concerted Latin American action. We will maintain our permanent call for joint Latin American action.

This is what I can tell you, because I can only speak for Peru and I cannot pass judgment on other governments.

[Wilkinson] Ronald Wilkinson, from the Voice of America. Mr. President, yesterday you delivered an eloquent speech on the origins and consequences of the debt problem affecting Latin American countries. But beyond the objective of defending Peruvian sovereignty, do you have any specific proposals to solve the debt problem, taking into account that it may cause a collapse in the world economy, even though as you said yesterday this is an unjust system? Destruction of the system would obviously bring negative repercussions not only for the quote, imperialist, unquote, countries but also for the developing world, right? What are your concrete proposals for solving not only the Peruvian but also the Third World debt problem?

[Garcia] The debt is the result of a historical process. It is an updated expression of the unbalanced relations of the Third World and Latin America with the northern industrialized countries over the last 150 years. Therefore, the debt was born of the unbalanced exchange of raw materials for technology, out of the application of usurious interests, and out of the wealthy countries' need to invest the large amount of petrodollars that their banks received from the Arab countries in the seventies.

The debt problem has been further strained by the protectionist practices currently applied by the wealthy countries, which insist on subsidizing their farming and mining, thus hindering the development of our countries.

As I said yesterday, it is highly paradoxical to demand that the debt be repaid and at the same time apply protectionist measures that prevent the debt from being repaid. The poorer nations and the Latin American countries have several times asked for a political solution involving longer repayment periods, lower interest, and new grace periods. However, there has been no response.

We believe that the dialectical exchange of proposals will give rise to a political solution. I agree that a financial crisis could turn into a major economic crisis. But I do not expect a catastrophe because I do not believe the foreign debt is jeopardizing the capitalist system.

The industrialized, imperialist, capitalist system is very strong throughout the world. It is linked to a vast political system and has several forms of domination, in addition to financial domination. Nevertheless, now there is a close mutual dependence between creditors and debtors. Someone has told me that when a country owes $1 million, it does have a problem but that when a country owes $100 million, the problem affects the creditor bank. This is what is happening now.

I do not believe that a firm position by the Latin American Continent, setting a ceiling for payments which could be 10, 5, or 15 percent of export income, would give rise to a financial catastrophe that could endanger the world economy. Four hundred billion dollars is no match for the immense power of the capitalist economy. Star wars, a kind of adventure that is very dangerous for mankind, will cost a lot more than the entire world debt. Therefore, a firm attitude by Latin America and by the Third World may force world leaders who bear greater responsibility to stop and reflect.

[Unidentified reporter] What factors lead you to believe that your government will continue in power and that its program will succeed?

[Garcia] The main feature of the Peruvian model of transformation is that we are trying to consolidate the concepts of state and private property into a single idea. Several Latin American anti-imperialist movements have been distorted by an attitude of centralism focusing on the capital cities or on urban areas.

Speaking at the FAO yesterday, I said that any model of reactivation and transformation for Peru or for any other Latin American country must emphasize the agricultural sector. We believe that the Latin American leftist movements have been misled and influenced by the European urban theories of the 19th century.

I believe that the problem of inequality in Peru does not lie in the concept of increased value, as may be considered from a European viewpoint and from a strictly Marxist viewpoint on the basis of Marx's "Das Kapital." The Peruvian problem does not involve the proletariat facing the bourgeois in a factory. It involves a historical situation in which factories have been built in the cities while the countryside has been neglected. This situation is quite different from the one Karl Marx analyzed a century ago.

Therefore, I would say the model we wish to implement is not only anti-imperialist, but also seeks to promote decentralization.

There have been Latin American anti-imperialist movements, some of which have even followed a pro-socialist course. However, it is not possible to implement a socialist revolution in Latin America without taking into account the need for political and economic integration of the nations of the continent. Only if our countries achieve economic, industrial, and agricultural integration will it be possible for our continent to undergo an in-depth revolution. I believe that the efforts that have thus far been made in Latin America have disregarded the need for integration.

Any individual Latin American country, no matter how big or how big it thinks it is, is small compared with the world economy. Should it attempt to make it by itself, it will run the risk of breaking an imperialistic yoke, only to fall under another yoke.

Integration will lead to a socialist revolution in Latin America. These are the differences between the current situation, what we are doing, and what has been done before.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, do you believe, then, that nowadays a democratizing process in Latin America can advance against the United States supported by internal forces alone?

[Garcia] Well, in the first place, I want to make this clear for you. We do not want to advance against the United States. This is an incorrect concept. And this incorrect concept is being upheld by the U.S. Administration -- that is, whoever is not for the United States is against the United States. This is absurd. We cannot be against them. We cannot be against an industrial, technological, and cultural society that demonstrates how far human capabilities can go.

We are facing a model of imperialist domination that is expressing itself in various ways and not only in the United States. In fact, we believe that only through the integration of the Latin American countries can we adequately cope with the huge power of the transnational corporations, the banks, and multinational financial organizations like the IMF.

I cannot tell you the advantages Europeans (?have) here in Europe. After centuries of racial, civil, and religious wars and strife, Europeans have achieved a mature integration. We Latin Americans are obliged to achieve a mature integration soon. In the Caribbean, people say that everything is fine only to conceal the fact that everything is getting worse. Something similar is taking place in Latin America. The situation is so dramatic that it can only lead us to a revolutionary response. However, I do not mean the kind of revolution being advocated by some students, but instead the mature revolution of Latin American integration.

We hope Europe will not uphold Manichaenism. We hope Europe will not adopt antagonistic stands.

Peru and the Peruvian Government do not want to appear to be anti-American and pro-Soviet by attacking the financial system and the imperialist system, because the imperialist system is just a system and not a country. And a system can bring two countries into conflict. That is what Old Man [name indistinct] used to call the unity of opposing principles. They are merely systems. In that regard, we do not want to indulge in a logic in which when one imposes conditions on a U.S. company then one becomes anti-U.S. and pro-Soviet. We cannot indulge in the logic in which by criticizing a statist model one is anti-Soviet and pro-U.S. I do not know why we have to depend on those criteria.

I hope Europe will not share those criteria. Europe has proven the maturity of its integration. More than being a military power and an economic power, Europe still means civilization, ideas, and culture.

And we hope that civilization and culture will champion the poor of the world.

[Unindentified reporter] You have completed 100 days in power. Why don't you tell us a bit about your experiences in such a difficult situation. What is beginning to work smoothly? In what aspects are you encountering difficulties? I especially would like to hear your current impressions and viewpoints.

[Garcia] Everything is all right and everything is wrong. [reporter laughs]

We received a country with the following characteristics: to begin with, what people are mostly concerned about, an inflation rate of 250 percent per year; second, record recession in the agricultural sector, and an industrial recession owing to the liberal passage of foreign products through our borders and foreign protectionism; and, third, a substantial internal debt, which is not the largest one in Latin America but, indeed, in relative terms, is one of the most dangerous in Latin America; and, fourth we received a country branded abroad as a violent country with human rights violations and drug trafficking.

And what have we done in 100 days? Okay, first, we have limited payments on our foreign debt to 10 percent [of our export income]. Many people say: Yes, but this is not a solution. What do you mean that that is not a solution? It is a solution for us. I do not know if this is a solution for the banks, but for us it is a solution indeed. And we will stick to it. As a result, they have declared us a value-impaired country.

I went to the United States to attend the UN General Assembly and we were declared a value-impaired country long ago. This is a solution, indeed.

In the second place, we closed our borders to imports to the extent possible because we, of course, need several industrial inputs.

In the third place, we have rescinded the oil contracts and are seeking new contracts because our nationalistic viewpoint is not an overzealous and xenophobic one. Therefore, when they ask why we are paying only 10 percent on our foreign debt... [Garcia changes thought] because Italy has sometimes lent us money under an international cooperation agreement. Germany has lent us money to undertake irrigation projects and it lends us the money at an interest rate of 3 percent with a 30-year payment term. What do you want us to do, not pay them? Then they will not lend us money again.

There are credits that are positive. I do not believe in the model that says we should stop making all our payments because we have received positive credits, indeed. We should repay in a different way. And I prefer to repay our friendly countries for their technological and economic cooperation in a realistic manner in order to continue obtaining discounts.

Now then. We will not pay the banks. We will not pay them because they have made enough profits.

In the second place, at the democratic level, we have initiated a policy of decentralization. The state is a bourgeois factor of enormous income concentration in our society. And we have enacted an antitrust decree to thoroughly investigate the costs and profits of the monopolies of basic items.

As a consequence of all this, we have reduced overall inflation from 11 percent -- the inflation rate prevailing one month before we were inaugurated -- to 3 percent.

This is concrete proof that our countries will not overcome their crisis through monetarist formulas.

We will begin an economic reactivation process aimed at pumping ready cash and funds into the stagnant economy by granting credits, lowering interest rates, and granting direct subsidies. The IMF theoreticians stated that this could not be done because it would cause deficit. We say that we will not pay our foreign debt in order to prevent deficits. This way, our budget accounting records will be balanced. This is what we have plainly done in the economic field.

In our opinion, all this is part of the national pacification process. We have said that the solution to the historical problem of violence lies not just with military efforts but also with socially and economically restructuring Peru.

By avoiding urban centralism we assist the Andean emergency zones. This is the part of the pacification process that is substantive. Of course, the government condemns terrorism and violence and it will have to abide by the laws as it confronts terrorism and violence. We do not accept human rights violations and we are punishing and will punish any violations. However, a state, and especially a (?constitution) and democratic state must defend itself from untrue and totalitarian concepts.

In conclusion, I say that a transformation must be strengthened morally [Garcia laughs].

Concerning drug trafficking, we have begun to dismantle the entire airstrip network and all the cocaine hydrochlorate production centers that existed in the country -- not to mention other things. Some institutions are being reorganized. Some police forces are being reorganized due to their bureaucracy.

This is what we have sought to do in the country in the last 100 days.

ECUADOR'S FEBRES CORDERO CONTINUES VISIT

Meets With Lusinchi

PA152203 Paris AFP in Spanish 0644 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Caracas, 14 Nov (AFP) -- Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero met today for the second time with his Venezuelan colleague, Jaime Lusinchi, and presented him with the National Merit Order of San Lorenzo in the grade of Grand Collar. At this second meeting, the Ecuadoran chief of state invited Lusinchi to work together for peace.

Lusinchi, in turn, said "Latin Americans must earnestly design their permanent and coherent policies in terms of joint and solitary actions. We have, perhaps, lacked the necessary political will to advance in the right direction. I am convinced that under the present circumstances, the conditions are present to correct our bearings," he added. "There is a general consensus that without the persistent foreign interference and distortions that have often disturbed our lives, we can solve, with our own formulas, the problems that have been deeply affecting us," he continued.

He underlined the Contadora Group efforts "as an unprecedented effort to meet a regional crisis of dangerous proportions" and noted that the support group constitutes "an important sign of awareness in the region." As to the success of the peace effort in Central America, Lusinchi said: "We are aware that without the proper and earnest participation of all parties involved, it will be impossible to attain our objectives." He also noted that "for the first time in many years, democracy characterizes the Latin American region," and hailed the recent elections in Guatemala and the municipal elections of Argentina.

The Venezuelan president took advantage of the opportunity to condemn "irrational terrorism," and to express his "assurance that we fully reject situations such as the recent incident in Colombia, which has filled us with dismay." Recalling the bloody outcome of the occupation of the Supreme Court of Justice in Bogota by M-19 rebels, he affirmed that "we must meet and neutralize terrorism; we must not permit irrationality and fanaticism to destroy our historical background of freedom and democracy, of understanding and dialogue. Drug trafficking is another problem surely linked to terrorism," he added.

He also recalled the regional problems of the foreign debt and protectionism which, he noted, "only confirm the need to integrate." In this respect, he said "it is necessary to preserve the Andean Group as an essential alternative for the economic future of our Andean nations."

Referring to OPEC, he pointed out the possibility that "it may give up the sovereignty won in the fixing of prices... makes it imperative to strengthen its unity and apply just and realistic formulas to help the stabilization of the world oil market." Ecuador and Venezuela are the only Latin American members of OPEC.

The president of Ecuador today visited Congress and met with former Venezuelan chiefs of state Rafael Caldera and Carlos Andres Perez, and other Venezuelan political leaders. He also visited the seat of the Andean Development Corporation, the Andean Pact's economic branch, prior to his second meeting with Lusinchi, on the 2d day of his official visit to Venezuela.

Explains Break With Nicaragua

PA170407 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] At a news conference in Ciudad Guayana, Venezuela, President Leon Febres Cordero said that his people have the right to have diplomatic relations with whoever they want, and he prayed that Contadora can come up with a peaceful solution for Central America.

He explained that diplomatic relations were severed with Nicaragua as a result of his statement about the need to have free elections in Central America as fundamental for peace in that troubled region. Many things have been said about this, but every country has the legitimate and sovereign right to maintain relations with whatever country it wishes, President Febres Cordero indicated.

The severing of relations with Nicaragua eliminated Ecuador's chances of becoming a member of the Contadora Support Group, made up of Peru, Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay.

Teran On Oil Production

PA152040 Paris AFP in Spanish 0617 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Caracas, 14 Nov (AFP) -- Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Edgar Teran asserted today in Caracas that his country cannot reduce its oil production because of an OPEC decision.

According to him, his country is a "marginal producer" within OPEC. "We are producing 285,000 barrels per day. Compared with the production of other countries, this is a small figure, an amount used by our country not to develop a war industry or other avoidable areas but for our country's most elemental necessities," he said. "This does not mean that we want to abandon OPEC," which set a quota of 187,000 barrels per day for Ecuador. "We view it as an important organization," Teran added.

Asked if Ecuador would remain an "undisciplined member" of OPEC, Teran answered that "discipline within OPEC seems to be at a very low level." In this regard, he said that according to statistics, at least 11 of the 13 cartel members "were in a position to have increased the quotas."

Trade Agreement Prepared

PA161655 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Venezuelan and Ecuadoran representatives have placed the final touches on a trade agreement between the two countries that amounts to approximately 18 million bolivares. This agreement includes the exchange of Ecuadoran marine, chemical, and technical products for Venezuelan steel and aluminum by-products. The following is a report by Omayra Botello.

[Begin recording] The review of the bilateral agreement was done today at the office of Venezuelan Development Minister Hector Hurtado. Xavier Neira, Ecuadoran industry, commerce, and integration minister; Simon Izaguirre, president of the Venezuelan Institute of Foreign Trade; and the development, planning, and industry directors, were also present at the meeting. Ecuadoran Minister Xavier Neira said that this compensated trade exchange will not affect the industries of the two countries. This compensated trade exchange is included in the Andean subregional pact. [end recording]

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA SEIZED -- Maracaibo, 30 Oct -- Orlando Ali Calderon, prefect of Maracaibo District, has reported that an investigative detachment seized 400 kilos of marijuana valued at approximately 1 million bolivares coming from Colombia and arrested six individuals presumed to be members of a drug-trafficking group. They were Colombians Alfonso Valencia Corre, Gustavo Rodriguez Ortega, Pedro Fidel Rodriguez, and Gregorio Antonio Ramirez, and Venezuelans Jose Adan Valecillos and Manuel Segundo Villalobos. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 31 Oct 85 p 4-31 PA]

CUBAN CONSTRUCTION MINISTER ARRIVES 13 NOVEMBER

Views Superpower Summit

FL140411 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0337 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan's strong position on the arms race presents a serious obstacle to achieving peace goals during the upcoming Geneva summit. This was said by Cuban Construction Minister Raul Cabrera Nunez, who arrived here today to express his government's support and see to what extent it can help in the construction and repair of schools and artworks damaged during the 19 September earthquakes.

Interviewed at Mexico City's airport, the Cuban official expanded on the upcoming Reagan-Gorbachev summit and asserted that the world has great interest in this meeting because of the war and economic crisis situation humankind is experiencing. He underscored that the Soviet Union is willing to reduce nuclear arms production to achieve peace but said the latest remarks by the U.S. leader on his intentions to continue with the so-called "star wars" program can make these talks difficult.

Cuban Ambassador to Mexico Jose Agustin Fernandez de Cosio, who went to the airport to welcome the construction minister, indicated that the world needs peace and development, and this will depend on the negotiations the two superpowers will hold next week. He said that the threat of a World War III is closer if the arms race continues. Thus, instead of spending large amounts of money on building nuclear weapons, we should promote development of the so-called Third World countries.

During his visit to Mexico, the Cuban construction minister will hold talks with President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, Public Education Secretary Miguel Gonzalez Avelar, and Enrique Olivares Santana, member of Mexico's Management Committee in Cuba.

Castro Sends Letter, $2.5 Million

FL150338 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 14 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The Cuban people have made their own the tragedy experienced by the Mexican people. We have been beside you and have suffered the destruction and pain caused by the earthquake, Commander Fidel Castro has said in a message to President Miguel de la Madrid. The letter was presented to the Mexican head of state with a $2.5-million donation by Cuban Construction Minister Raul Cabrera, who arrived in this city to fulfill a mission on behalf of his country's people and authorities.

Castro acknowledged that the contribution given may be modest considering the great needs caused by the tragedy, but he said it is important to express in a symbolic and practical way the feelings they have toward the Mexican People, encourage the cooperation of other countries, and, above all, morally support the extraordinary efforts the Mexican people, Government, and especially De la Madrid are making at this time.

President De la Madrid thanked Minister Cabrera for the solidarity of the Cuban people and asked him to convey to Fidel Castro greetings on behalf of the Mexican people.

DE LA MADRID OUTLINES 1986 ECONOMIC POLICY

FL161800 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 15 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Government expenditures in 1986 will amount to 15.4 trillion pesos, while 14.8 trillion pesos will be budgeted for servicing the public debt. The income of parastatal enterprises and of the federal administration will total 23.8 trillion pesos. In 1986, economic policy will basically be oriented to responding to demands for an additional effort to reorganize the economy, to rebuild, and to make structural changes.

This was expressed by President Miguel de la Madrid in the general criteria for economic policy that he sent to the Congress today, together with the proposed law on income included in the proposed 1986 budget. The president said that the 15.4 trillion pesos in expenditures programmed to stimulate the production of goods and services will exceed the total amount spent in 1985 by 43.1 percent. He stressed the payment of 9.4 trillion pesos in interest payments. Regarding the income of the federal government, he explained that 14.1 trillion pesos will come from the federal administration and 9.7 trillion pesos from the parastatal sector.

In the budget, priority attention is given to economic reorganization to decrease inflation and the federal deficit and to stabilize the financial system and the money exchange market, thus strengthening real wages. In public finances, it is planned to reduce the federal deficit from 9.6 percent of the gross domestic product [GDP] in 1985 to 4.9 percent in 1986.

With regard to the foreign debt, President De la Madrid said the proposal that several groups have advanced to suspend debt payments is a superficially attractive idea; the president then referred to Mexican economic projections for the coming 5 years and explained that the income from imports and a moderate increase in the debt will permit Mexico to service the debt while importing what we need to reactivate our production.

He contends the Mexican foreign debt will continue to decrease in proportion to the increase in our production and exports. He said that Mexico has the capacity both to grow and pay and can evolve economically within the framework of existing economic strategy. For this reason, the government is not considering resorting to such measures as a unilateral moratorium that would lead only to confrontation and isolation. He said Mexico will seek permanent access to international markets, the highest prices, and a reduction in the effect of the debt of financial relations.

The president also said that an increase in debt of not more than $4.1 billion is planned for 1986, which will make it possible to stabilize the real value of the public foreign debt after its consecutive reductions in real terms from 1983 to 1985. He said there will be no foreign limitations on our economic evolution in 1986. He also said it is not possible to propose a net reduction of our foreign debt because this would involve transferring a part of our resources, which would provoke an intolerable depression.

ARDITO BARLETTA REPORTEDLY WANTS TO RESUME OFFICE

PA181444 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 18 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Panamanians may have two presidents by the end of the year. This is inferred from statements by Nicolas Ardito Barletta regarding his desire to return to the Presidency, from which he has not resigned.

Ardito Barletta has told several foreigners and Panamanians that he never resigned from the Presidency. In fact, Ardito Barletta has stated that the word "resignation" does not appear anywhere in his letter of 27 September to the president of the Legislative Assembly.

Ardito Barletta asserts that he merely "separated himself" from the Presidency without resigning from it, as the text of the letter of separation says.

Ardito Barletta will resume his functions as president when the time is propitious, simply by notifying the president of the Legislative Assembly about it.

When questioned about what might happen if the National Defense Forces did not allow Ardito Barletta to resume the Presidency, one of his aides or collaborators said: "That would be a coup d'etat." His advisers said that once in the Presidency, Ardito Barletta would consider appointing an independent commission of inquiry to investigate the horrendous murder of Dr Hugo Spadafora. In addition, he would call elections for a constituent assembly, but with an electoral tribunal that would represent a guarantee to citizens." [quotation marks as published] They said that this "would put an end to the threat of a confrontation faced by Panamanians."

Despite all efforts, EXTRA was unable to get an opinion from President Eric Arturo Delvalle's advisers about his stand if notified that Ardito Barletta will resume the functions of his post. Panama will have two presidents if President Delvalle refuses to accept the notice.

COSTA RICAN ABSOLVES FDP IN SPADAFORA CASE

PA171712 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 16 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Costa Rica -- Fernando Cruz Castro, director of the Costa Rican Judicial Investigation Organization [OIJ], has said that the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] were not involved in the Hugo Spadafora murder, according to the investigation the OIJ has conducted.

Cruz issued this statement during an impromptu news conference with Panamanian newsmen after he met behind closed doors with Panamanian Attorney General Manuel Jose Calvo. Calvo handed him a full report on the investigations that the Panamanian authorities have carried out in connection with the case.

Cruz rejected reports that the killing of the doctor-turned-guerrilla took place inside Panamanian territory, thus refuting information printed by the daily LA PRENSA.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR AVALOS KIDNAPPING

PA160042 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2335 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command dated 15 November -- read by announcer]

[Text] The FMLN General Command reports:

1. At 1600 on 26 October 1985, an FMLN military unit following orders from this General Command captured Colonel Omar Napoleon Avalos, director general of Civil Aeronautics and chief of staff of the Presidency.

2. Col Avalos' detention was carried out following the military occupation of his country house in the Cuscatlan Department's jurisdiction, 32 km from San Salvador, a region adjacent to an area under FMLN control in the country's central region. At the time of his arrest, Col Avalos was escorted by armed personnel. However, the detention was carried out with military professionalism, without any regrettable incidents for our forces or for the residents in the neighborhood, and without wounding the armed men escorting Col Avalos. In this military operation, we seized from Col Avalos and his guards one Kalil rifle, three 9mm pistols, and seven 48-cal revolvers, all of which are now in the hands of our armed people.

3. Col Omar Napoleon Avalos has been charged with the following crimes:

A. Direct participation in air bombings against the civilian population, as a pilot and flight instructor.

B. Being a CIA and U.S. military agent, links which can be traced to the years he studied in the U.S. Air Force.

C. Illicit accumulation of wealth through contraband.

4. The arrest order against Col Avalos issued to all our military units, our guerrilla army, and militias by this responsible command was carried out exercising the authority of our revolutionary forces in an extensive area in the country's central, northern, and southern regions. The detention of this military commander of the enemy forces was an exercise of the revolutionary power in our country, and shows the existence of a dual power: the government and the FMLN.

5. Therefore, the arrest of Col Avalos is an expression of the war being waged between the belligerent parties, within the Salvadoran territory, and specifically a legitimate action carried out by the revolutionary forces within the framework of the people's war in facing the so-called counterinsurgency war carried out by Jose Napoleon Duarte's government and the Army's High Command under the direction of the Reagan administration.

6. Consequently, Col Omar Napoleon Avalos is currently in the FMLN's custody as a prisoner.

7. As part of our revolutionary army's invariable practice, the FMLN General Command is guaranteeing, as in all the cases of prisoners of war who fall into the hands of our forces, humane treatment for Col Avalos. This practice and guarantee are in accordance with our moral and revolutionary principles, and in compliance with the Geneva Convention agreements on prisoners of war.

Issued at 1200 on 15 November 1985.

[signed] FMLN General Command

Station Commentary

PA172207 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The capture of Colonel Avalos has been an act of people's justice. Who is this hero whom Duarte praises so much and whose fate the president regrets so much? In a communique released Friday, the FMLN explained the reasons for the capture of Avalos. Col Avalos is one of those spanking-new pilots who have harvested medals for all the bombs that they have dropped on defenseless peasants' homes and cultivated tracts. Duarte is proud of the number of victims that Avalos has inflicted. Avalos only had to push a button to murder Salvadorans. Yet Col Avalos has other merits. He is one of those officers who have become so much separated from their country that they even hate it. When he was an Air Force cadet, he became linked to the CIA. In other words, Avalos has spied for his imperialist masters. This turns him into a traitor against the homeland. Therefore, his career as an officer marks him as an enemy of our people. This is the kind of homeland-selling people for whom Duarte reacts. He does so because the two are birds of a feather.

In order to complete Col Avalos' record, let's keep in mind that this man has become rich through numerous smuggling operations. Avalos is a typically corrupt military man, who became rich at the expense of the money entrusted to him, through blackmail, theft, and even crime. The capture of Col Avalos cannot be regretted by the people. Not one of the thousands of workers who end their work shifts exhausted by exploitation, without a proper salary or any hope for a better future, feels an injustice has been done. Only his partners at banquets, the CIA and, of course, Duarte, will regret his being captured.

In this country, Duarte is the least authorized to speak about the honor of any one. His praises will not be able to erase the general impression that Avalos' capture has been an act of people's justice.

UNGO CHARGES U.S. INTERFERENCE 'STUMBLING BLOCK'

PY161640 Paris AFP in Spanish 1529 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Montevideo, 16 Nov (AFP) -- Guillermo Ungo, leader of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), has charged the United States with being largely responsible for the continuation of the war in his country.

Ungo is attending a conference on democracy in Chile sponsored by the Latin American Human Rights Association (ALDHU) which is being held in Montevideo and which will close today.

Ungo also met with Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias to discuss the situation prevailing in the strife-torn Central American region. After his meeting with Iglesias, Ungo said: We discussed the Central American and Salvadoran problems in order to help Uruguay -- a member of the Contadora Support Group -- make a constructive contribution to peace and relaxation in the region. Ungo described the Salvadoran situation as complex, dramatic, and tragic and noted that the war has been going on for more than 5 years.

Ungo charged that U.S. interference has been both a major factor behind this long war and a stumbling block to reaching a negotiated solution through dialogue.

DUARTE SPEAKS ON NATIONAL SOLIDARITY 15 NOVEMBER

PA160142 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1740 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Speech by President Jose Napoleon Duarte at the inauguration of the 6th Industrial Fair in San Miguel -- live]

[Excerpts] Last year, when I came to San Miguel to swear in my esteemed friend (Miguel Sabre), the presidential representative in the country's eastern region, I recalled with you the damage caused to this area by the enemies of the people. I recalled that this area was once the Republic's granary, the point where a new pole began for the country's eastern region. However, I also recalled that here too, is where negative efforts have been concentrated by those who have tried to destroy the hard-working and progressive spirit that characterizes all Salvadorans, by those who have wanted to bend the tenacious determination of our people, humiliate them, and impose a totalitarian system disrespectful of human dignity, and where man is merely a piece in the state's machinery.

However, the situation has changed since then, as the country's problems have increased. The subversives have changed their strategy by adopting the cruel principles of a blind, fanatical, and morbid antihumanism, whose promoters intend to return to the stone age and the barbaric civilization.

The recent developments -- kidnappings, destruction, unjustified murders, and other incidents known to all -- make us realize that our homeland and the American continent are definitely facing the alternative of humanism versus terrorism. We have already pledged in favor of humanism, and have made this clear to the world, because be believe that man's wholesome development and the respect for all the spiritual values are necessary conditions for an authentic democracy.

Within the Christian concept of humanism, based on the concept that God made man in his own image, we must struggle with all our strength, so that man is always the reason and purpose of all state activities, as established in the first article of our Constitution.

In totalitarian doctrines having a common cause with terrorism, hatred and violence prevail as history's moving force and constitute the path to achieve power and establish a regime of slavery that ignores man's dignity and disrespects all his fundamental rights.

At this time, when the Armed Forces have taken the initiative in the military struggle, the subversion has begun another phase of its strategy, as I said, where its criminal actions are identified with kidnappings and murders.

They, the terrorists, have persisted in their struggle to destroy our economy, have tried to destabilize the government in various ways. However, they have not been able to scare the people, who have remained faithful to the principles of the democratic process; they have remained faithful to the government they elected. They have remained faithful to the Armed Forces, because they know that this institution has identified itself with their ideals of democracy, justice and liberty.

There is one more thing of utmost importance: We have the international solidarity, as the international opinion has realized the value of our struggle to defend the democratic system, and to achieve peace, but a dignified peace, in liberty. To achieve peace in El Salvador is certainly our people's greatest aspiration. We are going to wage this battle together, with our work, efforts, and determination, but it is necessary for the world to understand that there will be no peace in El Salvador or in Central America as long as there are governments like the Cuban and Nicaraguan Governments that encourage, foster, train, and support subversion with weapons, and serve as sanctuaries for the Salvadoran terrorists.

This is why I have denounced in the United States and Europe, and to the entire world through the press, that Nicaragua is the source of totalitarianism and violence in Central America, and is a sanctuary for the terrorists. Here, in my country, I reiterate that as long as governments such as Cuba, Libya, Nicaragua, or terrorist groups such as the PLO continue to foster and support terrorists without receiving any international sanctions, the democratic nations must act effectively, without sacrificing the democratic principles and the lawful procedures, in order to defend themselves and curb terrorism.

I also told the press while I was away that terrorism is being defeated by humanism in El Salvador, and that building schools, health centers, and creating jobs is more effective than the sabotage on the economic infrastructure and the destruction of schools and city halls. Hence, it is gratifying to see that despite the terrorist destruction in the eastern region, an event such as the Victor Jose Batarse 6th Industrial Fair is taking place, with the participation of 150 exhibitors, in a demonstration of their efforts and faith.

This fair is an example of what is being done in San Miguel, in the eastern region, and in the rest of the country in the industrial and commercial fields. At this very moment, when we are celebrating the inauguration of the eastern region's industrial fair in San Miguel, another fair -- the Home Fair -- is taking place in San Salvador which demonstrates the spirit of enterprise in our country, and shows that despite all the terrorist efforts to destroy all our economic sources, the country is moving forward. The workers and entrepreneurs continue working for the sake of our homeland.

We must all promote the reactivation of the eastern region, in order to counter the effects of the irrational and destructive violence. We have finished some projects, and others are under way, which we will accomplish together. A few minutes ago I inaugurated works in order to give a better service to the agricultural sectors in the eastern region. In San Miguel, La Union, Morazan, and Usulutan, projects are under way for the construction of health centers, roads, reforestation programs, soil conservation, aqueducts, and many other works that in addition to expanding our infrastructure give jobs to hundreds of people.

We have lessened the destructive effects of the sabotage on the power lines by installing a plant that has greatly helped industrial and commercial establishments, as well as private homes.

A few days ago, the interior minister met here in San Miguel with a group of businessmen, a group of representatives from the eastern region, who asked him to help them face the problem of transportation of merchandise and fuel to the eastern region. I can tell you here, that I have appointed the CEL [Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission], whose president is with us today, so that this institution may acquire, in one way or another, the necessary equipment to establish maritime transportation from the country's western and central regions to the eastern part of the country, in such a way that we can face the problem of the road blockades. In this manner, we have been able to work on these projects. The CEL has also had to face the power problems: the destruction of power pylons and rural electrification.

Exhibitors: I wish to congratulate you. Residents of the country's eastern region: I want to tell you that all this shows that you are aware that the path toward peace and progress requires efforts, humanism, in order to defeat terrorism. I want to congratulate the organizers and participants of this fair, but I also want to leave in everyone's mind a message of faith and hope. We need to join efforts. We must all commit ourselves to a democratic process, which is the only path to save the country from the threat of totalitarianism and terrorism. No Salvadoran of good will wants war, but it has been imposed on us, and we must wage the battle to defend democracy and lawfulness. Therefore, I ask from you all understanding in order to face the current crisis. We must realize the dimensions of the conflict confronting us, and each one of us must make our share of sacrifice in order to save our homeland and preserve its freedom, and so that man continues to be the reason and purpose of the state's activity.

As I inaugurate San Miguel's Sixth Industrial Fair, and I congratulate Victor Batarse, I ask you to make this commitment together: Let's defeat terrorism with humanism in the path toward peace and progress. Thank you. [applause]

D'AUBUISSON DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN ROMERO CASE

PA170027 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 16 Nov 85 pp 4, 34

[Excerpts] Major Roberto D'Aubuisson said yesterday: "The PDC [Christian Democratic Party] government should not return to its worn-out smoke screen in the case of Msgr Romero's death in which they are trying once again to involve me."

The District Attorney's Office has been trying in recent days to emphasize the case of Msgr Romero, and the Communications Ministry and Channel 10 will again give it loud publicity in order to disorient people and distract their attention from the serious problems affecting the country, the ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] deputy added.

"When the case of Msgr Romero is brought up, I am the target of the attacks. On several occasions, I have publicly said here and abroad that I had nothing to do with this case," he added.

When Duarte's daughter was kidnapped, the government hinted it was not sure if the leftists or rightists had kidnapped her. This was in order to ruin the reputation of the rightists. D'Aubuisson added that he said 2 days after the kidnapping that the FMLN was responsible for Duarte's daughter's abduction, as someone had heard this in the United States, and even knew how many guerrillas were being demanded in exchange. Everything was being denied here, however, and it was hinted that the rightists had kidnapped Duarte's daughter. The political leader pointed out that apparently this same tactic is being used in the case of Msgr Romero.

Duarte and his party always blame the right for everything bad that happens. However, that same right is now preparing for the sugarcane, cotton, and coffee harvests. This is the sector that generates employment, foreign currency, and capital for the people. It keeps this country alive, D'Aubuisson pointed out.

The right is not destabilizing the government; it supports the government as it remains working in the country. The right is patriotic, and it is the working class. Terrorism is fought with patriotism. As long as we continue working and producing, we are going to be struggling against terrorism, he concluded.

REY PRENDES ON POSSIBLE 'CRISIS' OVER STRIKE

PA170435 Paris AFP in Spanish 2129 GMT 16 Nov 85

[By Carlos Samayoa]

[Excerpts] The Salvadoran Government of Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte could face the worst crisis of recent times as a result of a wave of strikes public employees are carrying out, Adolfo Rey Prendes, culture and communications minister, said.

"The way we are going, the government is going to face the worst crisis within 3 months," despite the Armed Forces and U.S. Government's support, Rey Prendes said. As a matter of fact, the strikes are continuing and are threatening to increase, despite the announcement that the strike organizers will be dismissed beginning this Monday.

Thousands of San Salvador's municipal employees and workers from the Agriculture and Livestock and Public Works Ministries and the Salvadoran Institute of Tourism have stopped working to demand a wage increase.

Meanwhile, the Association of Telecommunications Workers, Asttel, are today on their 8th day of a strike, as a way to pressure the Salvadoran Government to order the release of two youths, sons of an Asttel director, accused of subversive activities. At this moment, telecommunications in El Salvador are functioning only by computer system, because all the plant operators and technicians are on strike.

According to Rey Prendes, the workers are "playing into the hands of the destabilizing groups of the extreme right and the extreme left," because, he said, the extreme right is trying to create the conditions for a coup d'etat, while the extreme left is trying to destabilize the government so that it can seize the government by the use of violence.

Government circles believe that all the strike movements are infiltrated by subversive groups.

HONDURAS

ARMY REFUSES TO RELEASE PERSONNEL LIST TO TNE

PA172137 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1810 GMT 15 Nov 85

[By Francisco Javier Mejia]

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 15 Nov (ACA-EFE) -- The Honduran Army has refused to turn in a listing of its troops to the National Electoral Tribunal [TNE], which had requested it in order to exclude the military from the electoral census for the 24 November elections.

In Honduras, according to the law, "active members of the Armed Forces, security corps, and state police," cannot vote, but the law does not affect those who have been discharged from the military ranks. A TNE spokesman who announced the refusal did not explain it, but local media attribute this to security measures, because the Honduran Armed Forces have never disclosed the exact number of its troops. The electoral census in Honduras registers 1,901,747 voters, including the military on active duty.

On election day, at each of the 6,000 polling places, in addition to the list of 300 voters for each ballot box, there will be a list of those not allowed to vote.

On that list, which includes the military, there will also appear "those who have had their political rights suspended because they have been convicted of a crime, have an arrest warrant issued against them for a crime or a misdemeanor, or are in prison, and those who are under civil interdiction."

The military explanation was that on election day, the soldiers will all be confined to their garrisons, which contradicts recent statements by Roberto Suazo Cordova, president of the Republic and head of the Armed Forces, who ordered a large-scale military operation to protect the elections.

A spokesman for the electoral tribunal told ACAN-EFE that "The police will be in charge of keeping public order during the elections, while Army soldiers will limit themselves to helping out by guarding the electoral material, which they will also transfer to the nation's 284 municipalities. [no end quotation mark as received]

Election Guaranteed 'Pure'

PA170418 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1930 GMT 16 Nov 85

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 16 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Armed Forces and the National Electoral Tribunal [TNE] today again offered guarantees that the general elections scheduled for 24 November will be "pure."

At a meeting with journalists, the electoral and military authorities explained that "an entire joint operation" has been set up "so that the people can safely show up at the polls to deposit their vote with the certainty that it is guaranteed."

According to the military men, the electoral material will begin being distributed throughout the country on Tuesday in special guarded Army trucks.

They added that the troops will have no other form of participation than the custody and transfer of material; the loading and unloading of trucks and the supervision and delivery of the material is the TNE's responsibility. According to Colonel Rony H. Martinez, who is in charge of electoral security, "we do not want the people to see any type of coercion in any of the activities carried out by the men in uniform."

EDITORIAL CONDEMNS NICARAGUAN CONTADORA 'SCHEMES'

PA170213 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Nov 85 p 7

[Editorial: "Contadora Sabotaged"]

[Text] Nicaragua is not going to sign the Contadora peace document because its commitments to the Soviet bloc are too demanding, Jorge Ramon Hernandez, counselor to the Honduran Foreign Secretariat, told newsmen.

Hernandez, head of the Honduran negotiating team which has participated in the meetings to find a way to restore peace, freedom, and democracy in Central America, broke the long silence maintained by the Honduran authorities by holding a news conference in which he referred to the schemes concocted by the Leninists of Nicaragua to sabotage for good the efforts carried out by Contadora.

Hernandez told them that "Nicaragua refused to sign the peace document because it does not want anything to do with democracy, it does not want to reduce its armaments nor its troops, and it does not accept the Latin American suggestion that it get out of the Soviet bloc."

Nicaragua also rejects any demand which implies holding and guaranteeing truly free elections. On the contrary, it has decreed a state of siege and oppression to reject all proposals for democratization, as contained in the Contadora peace document.

Mentioning the fact that Nicaragua invests 40 percent of the nation's budget in setting up a gigantic military apparatus, Hernandez told the newsmen that Nicaragua has at this moment an Army of 132,800 men, based on figures obtained from the prestigious International Institute for Strategic Studies, headquartered in London.

Hernandez said that such a military force cannot be just for defensive purposes in a region like Central America, where one of the countries, Costa Rica, does not have an armed forces, and another, Honduras, does not have one-sixth of the men in arms that the Sandinist regime has. That is why, in addition to getting most of its military equipment from the USSR, Vietnam, Libya, Bulgaria, the GDR, CSSR, and Iran, the Nicaraguan military government refuses, with paranoic stubborness, any proposal for international supervision aimed at making sure that the conditions for disarmament contained in the Contadora peace document are complied with.

Therefore, Hernandez does not have any illusions about the document being signed. However, he added that with enough good reason, our country must support every peace effort, attend all the meetings held for this purpose, contribute with its best good will, and extend the limit of its patience in the search for peace.

In Hernandez' opinion, the Honduran authorities have acted in this manner and the result of such conduct has been that Honduras' image abroad has substantially improved.

As matter of fact, the Latin American and European countries which for some time had maintained a favorable opinion regarding the nature of the Sandinist regime are now alarmed by the negative attitude assumed by the Nicaraguan military regime regarding the proposals for disarmament, peace, and democratization. For intance, the FRG, just to mention one of the EEC countries, has assumed a prudent attitude regarding the Nicaraguan regime, and it has announced the suspension of its aid to the Leninist tyrants. Italy, the Netherlands, and other European countries, even Spain, which at the beginning were on a honeymoon with the Nicaraguan commanders, have done the same, and are now changing their attitude and becoming more critical of the Sandinists' outrages and abuses.

The change of attitude of the big democratic powers is not going to solve Nicaragua's main problem: A pro-Soviet military regime. But at least it will put an end to the favorable image they had of the Sandinist regime. It will take off their masks and show the world the true enemies of freedom and peace.

Hernandez' denunciation has been made to the world at the right moment: when the foreign ministers of Latin America and Europe were meeting in Luxembourg to discuss common problems. Although these things were well known in Honduras, they were distorted, concealed, and manipulated abroad in many ways.

To have submitted these matters to the attention of U.S., European, and Latin American correspondents has been highly positive, because in the long run when you speak the truth you are also serving freedom, justice, peace, and human dignity, which has been butchered and almost destroyed in Nicaragua by a band of tyrants, whom on behalf of alleged liberation have instead established the most ferocious and inhuman slavery...

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA CLAIMS U.S. THREAT TO COFFEE HARVEST

PA162234 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Speech by President Daniel Ortega during "Face the People" program held in Masatepe Region -- live]

[Excerpts] Without subtracting importance to the efforts being made by the people in the production of cotton and sugarcane as well as other production areas -- the production of chayote, pineapple, and other foods necessary for the people have been mentioned here -- we find that coffee production is undoubtedly the task that forces us to put forth the biggest efforts. It is in this area that we are waging a real battle against the policy of the U.S. Government -- that war that the U.S. has not been able to win by confronting its mercenary forces with our Army -- because it is through this war that they are attempting to destroy the Nicaraguan economy.

As we all know, the mercenaries have carried out most of their activities in the Nicaraguan areas bordering with Honduras; in Region 1 and Region 6. It is in these regions, Region 1 and Region 6, where we have most of our coffee production. In this region, [Masatepe] we also have important coffee production. However, we all know that the policy of the U.S. Government has been imposed at the Honduran border. They have occupied Honduran territory to allow the mercenary groups to establish their camps there.

A few days ago, U.S. television showed scenes of a graduation of a group of counterrevolutionaries. This graduation ceremony was held in Honduran territory; in Honduran camps. It was a pretty big group of counterrevolutionaries; approximately 2,000 or 3,000 counterrevolutionaries who were graduating.

What for? To fight against our Army. They have neither the fighting capacity nor morale to fight against our Army. They are armed to the teeth by the United States, they are trained by the North Americans in Honduran territory, and then they are launched against Nicaragua to assassinate the producers, the private producers, as well as those who are organized in cooperatives; to destroy the cooperatives, to destroy schools, child development centers, and health centers. This is all very well known, especially by the peasants, the private producers, and those in cooperatives of Regions 6 and 1. They know perfectly well of the brutality and criminality of the mercenary forces of the terrorist forces that send them, the U.S. Government.

In the past few years there have been more than one dozen private producers assassinated by the mercenaries — private coffee producers who in many cases did not have a political position in favor of the revolution, but rather dedicated themselves to producing. They did not engage in any political activity in favor of the FSLN, but we would say that the best political activity they engaged in was in producing, and they did it well. And that, of course, was not to the liking of the counterrevolutionaries. They began to threaten the private producers in Regions 6 and 1 so that they would not harvest coffee, and also so that they not give attention to coffee in cultural and traditional tasks. But since the producers did not pay heed to the calls by the counterrevolution, to the threats that they made, they then decided to kill the producers, a number of producers. And with this, the actions of these mercenary groups became known.

Therefore, the coffee battle is a very important battle, because it involves facing a terrorist policy on the part of a military power, an economic power in the world, the United States of America, which does not want the Nicaraguans to harvest the coffee.

In the past few days we have been discussing the issue of mobilization into the main areas. However, mobilization without transportation, tires, spare parts, and necessary supplies that would guarantee the development of the harvest is not possible. This is the reason why it was so important that all these problems be heard here. You are the ones who are directly involved in production, you are the ones facing the problems, and you are the ones who can tell us what is most important at this moment. In this manner the revolutionary government and ministers can respond efficiently and quickly to the needs you have mentioned.

We are certain, we are sure, that with the effort we are making for the mobilization of the people to pick coffee...[changes thought]. We have decided that if it becomes necessary to close down, or to just work with a skeleton crew at some ministries for the next 2 months -- we have calculated that the mobilization will be heaviest for approximately 2 months -- then we will close the ministries down. As a matter of fact, tomorrow we will have a cabinet meeting, tomorrow morning, to explain to our companeros that we must meet the quota of pickers to be mobilized. We will ask each minister to establish how many officials he needs to make the ministry operate. Our main task is to pick the coffee. If we are not the ones guaranteeing that the coffee will be picked, then with what are we going to keep the ministries and the country going? Therefore, we must guarantee that the coffee will be picked. [applause]

We have to make a joint effort if we want to increase productivity and if we want to improve the coffee industry, which has been greatly neglected and therefore is affecting productivity. We should try for an average of 25 quintals. It is possible. We have an established modern infrastructure, which in addition to traditional cultivation methods, can yield 25 quintals if properly managed. This is a goal we must reach. This is a joint effort that producers, the revolutionary government, and the workers must make.

We have listened to students expressing their desire to take part in the coffee harvest. Here the companera mentioned how the sons of producers are already participating in the coffee harvest. In the same way, the sons of producers, the sons of the revolutionary government officials, the sons of our Army's officers, everybody is going to participate in the coffee harvest in the war zone, in Regions 6 and 1.

Why all this effort? To continue struggling in favor of the Nicaraguan people's economy. Why all this effort? To keep struggling for the Nicaraguan people's right to have peace. Our objective still is peace, to produce and to fight against the mercenary forces, to harvest coffee.

Why all this effort? To have a Nicaragua in peace, a Nicaragua where Nicaraguans do not have to die every day victims of the U.S. Government's terrorist policy. This policy has brought instability to all of Central America, the U.S. policy has destabilized all of Central America.

In the same way it has affected the coffee zone here in Nicaragua, it also has affected the Honduran coffee zone along the border with Nicaragua, as the Honduran delegate reported. Since the arrival of the mercenary forces, there have been a lot of complaints by Honduran coffee producers to the Honduran Government because of the abuses committed by the mercenary forces supported by the U.S. Government and which is affecting the Honduran economy. This is affecting Honduras' stability, because the mercenaries spend most of their time in Honduran territory, not in Nicaraguan territory. When they are in our territory, we throw them out with gunfire and they flee to Honduran territory. In Honduras they have it easy, causing problems, killing and assaulting people.

The mercenary forces have progressively been occupying Honduran territory. They are taking over Honduran territory. They will try again to enter our country, to carry out support actions for some groups which are still active in our country, which are committing crimes and killing, but again they are going to flee to Honduras.

The fighting capacity, the morale of the Nicaraguan people will keep defeating them.

The U.S. Government has spread instability throughout Central America. What we want is peace. We are struggling for peace. The companero you see with a rifle, he is struggling so that we can have peace in Nicaragua and not have a state of war all the time. He knows that the moment we have peace, he can put down his rifle and then he can take up studies or get to work.

The peasant is also struggling for peace. The moment he can put down his rifle, he will return to his cooperative or to his farm, with his rifle. We cannot give up our rifles. We must have our rifles where we can pick them up when necessary. But what we want is to go back to work and not fight the mercenary forces. We cannot give up our rifles. What do you think? [crowd shouts that they cannot give up their arms]

We cannot give up our rifles. Why the rifles? To defend and to have peace. To have there always where we can reach them. The students should have their rifles at their sides, as well as the workers, ready to defend peace. We are not struggling to obtain peace.

When we listened to the companero from the Costa Rican cooperative and the Honduran producer, they are somewhat similar to the Nicaraguan position, with the position of the Nicaraguan producers and the Nicaraguan Government. We are all pronouncing the same little word: peace. The truth is that the peoples of Honduras and Costa Rica want peace. They do not want war. Still more, we are sure that the Governments of Costa Rica and Honduras, that the Armed Forces of Honduras, the Costa Rican soldiers who were recently trained, do not want war.

This is a situation imposed by the United States with all its might and that is the state of crisis in Central America. In truth, no one in Central America wants war. We must keep struggling for peace.

The people are the best spokesmen for peace. The producers are part of the people. The Honduran and Costa Rican producers are part of the Hondurán and Costa Rican people. The fact that Nicaraguan producers have travelled to Costa Rica or Honduras and now there are Costa Rican and Honduran producers in Nicaragua is evidence of the willingness for peace, of the determination for peace of the Central American people. They, these producers, are interpreting the feelings of the Central American peoples. We have the certainty that with this type of attitude, the Central American peoples, the Central American governments, have to be receptive to the peoples and will have to accept peace, and will have to bring peace to Central America. This, undoubtedly, will be the job of the Central American peoples.

Thus, on behalf of the Nicaraguan people who are struggling for peace, we wish to thank the Costa Rican and Honduran delegations for their words and we wish to invite more Honduran and Costa Rican producers to visit our country and, likewise, Nicaraguan producers to visit Honduras and Costa Rica. There should actually be an invasion of Honduran and Costa Rican producers into Nicaragua, and of Nicaraguan producers into Costa Rica and Honduras. There should be an actual invasion of Central American peoples into Central America. That is the type of invasions that Central America wants, and not other types of invasions. [applause]

2,000 Rebel Invaders Thwarted

PA171844 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1807 GMT 17 Nov 85

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Text] Managua, 17 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Sandinist troops have managed to contain and disperse 2,000 rebels who were trying to infiltrate the north central region of the country with the objective of disrupting the coffee harvest, the Defense Ministry has reported.

The source, cited by the official newspaper BARRICADA today, notes that the 2,000 anti-Sandinists infiltrated the country last 26 September. After entering national territory, the irregular group planned to go to the central departments of Boaco and Chontales and to the region of central Zelaya on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast.

After detecting the infiltration, the Army High Command of the People's Sandinist Army (EPS) organized a joint infantry and aviation operation, supported with Soviet-made helicopters, to contain the advance of the militants of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN).

The initial clashes occurred in the mountains near the Prinzapolka River on the Atlantic coast, and in sectors of El Tuma, Matagalpa Department, the Defense Ministry reported. The fiercest fighting occurred between the Sandinist troops and some 600 FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] rebels in the mountains of the Atlantic and of Matagalpa, the military source added. The information does not specify when the clashes occurred.

The Nicaraguan Army is carrying out a "bolt" [cerrojo] operation to disperse the rebels, forcing them to form small groups which are now not engaging in combat, a chief of operatiaons of the Armed Forces of this country explained.

The official report does not explain if these 2,000 "contras" are the same ones who were in the Honduran sectors of Las Vegas and Arenales intended to invade Nicaragua, according to a charge made several weeks ago by Deputy Defense Minister Joaquin Cuadra. According to the Defense Ministry, the situation of the rebel force that invaded the country as of last September was aggravated by a lack of logistical supply.

The source indicated that the aircraft made available by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to the FDN have not been able to make any supply flights for over 1 month "for fear" of the Sandinist anti-aircraft defense.

The Defense Ministry indicated that as a result of more than 12 clashes the Nicaraguan EPS has inflicted 210 dead and an undetermined number of wounded on the "contras" and has captured 28 rebels, since the end of last September. Also, the Sandinist troops occupied 15 camps where the 2,000 "contras" were trying to install themselves in order to later launch an offensive on the objective of the departments of Chontales and Boaco.

Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan Government has ordered a vast mobilization of state employees to the coffee plantation to pick coffee for this harvest, which is expected to yield some $130 million. Some 7,000 of the coffee pickers will go to their chores armed and militarily organized.

President Daniel Ortega said yesterday that if necessary some ministries will be closed to mobilize the bureaucrats to the coffee-picking chores.

EDITORIAL WARNS OF POSSIBLE U.S. INVASION

PA172237 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Nov 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Imperialist Voices Portend Direct Aggression"]

[Text] The recent statements by U.S. Under Secretary of State Fred Ikle to the effect that the CIA's mercenaries are being defeated and that in view of the possibility of a strategic defeat, the Reagan administration is pondering the feasibility of a direct intervention by its troops in Nicaragua, have merely confirmed in practice what Nicaragua said thousands of times: The aggressiveness that predominates in all of Reagan's acts regarding our country.

With the same brutal accent, U.S. Ambassador to Costa Rica Lewis Tambs admitted the possbility of a U.S. intervention in Nicaragua "if that country doesn't head toward democratic paths," which is the same as saying that there will be intervention because we do not consent to surrender to their prepotency and because, with reason and justice on our side, we firmly believe in the self-determination of peoples.

The cynicism of the two consecutive statements only demonstrates the Reagan government's contempt for existing international law and his filibustering way of claiming for his empire the right to intervene wherever he believes things are not managed according to his interests.

Moreover, the statements also show the process of unmasking an administration that a year ago denied its interventionist inclination, but now proclaims it in the loudest voice, showing its true profile: that of rapacious and adventurous imperialism, which subjugates peoples by brute force.

Yesterday, THE NEW YORK TIMES published an article saying that now that the millions for the CIA mercenaries have been approved, there are deep divisions among the counterrevolutionaries, because each chief wants to get the biggest part of that money, paid by U.S. taxpayers, which has now been turned into mere war booty for the mercenaries.

The same newspaper addresses the defeat of the mercenary forces and the fact that at this time they have not attained a political or military presence commensurate with the economic, military, and political effort that the United States has put forth to use them as its tactical advance guard.

The newspaper also points out, coinciding with the statements by the two State Department officials, that the irreversible defeat of the mercenaries will almost certainly bring as a consequence a decision to intervene by Ronald Reagan, who cannot accept the fact that the Nicaraguan peoples are and will continue to be free.

UK COLOMBIA-BOUND HELICOPTERS DENIED OVERFLIGHT

PA181352 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota -- Colombia's Emisoras CARACOL Network reported yesterday that the Nicaraguan Government would not allow two British helicopters en route to Colombia to fly over its territory.

The helicopters were going to this South American country to assist in the rescue operations of the victims of the Nevado del Ruiz Volcano eruption.

Neither the Colombian Government nor the Nicaraguan or British Embassies have given any information on this, but the radio station reported that this situation caused surprise and astonishment in both Colombia and the British capital.

STATE SECURITY RELEASES LA PRENSA JOURNALIST

PA170428 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1900 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Managua, 16 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The state security authorities released journalist Norman Talavera Sevilla, an editor of the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA of Managua, it was reported here today.

Talavera Sevilla was arrested on 10 November, in the presence of his wife, who is 9 months pregnant, and his 3-year-old daughter, according to a protest note signed by LA PRENSA's journalists, which was sent to President Daniel Ortega.

"Although we are political adversaries of your government, LA PRENSA journalists and photographers wish to remind you that we are part of the Nicaraguan people and under no circumstance should we be treated as second-class citizens in our country," they say in their note to President Ortega.

According to reports, Talavera Sevilla had returned on Tuesday from Chinandega, a city in the western part of the country, where he covered the pastoral visit of Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, when he was arrested by the state security agents.

LA PRENSA sources said that Talavera Sevilla was arrested "to confirm information they had on him." So far, the Sandinist authorities have not given the reason for Talavera Sevilla's arrest.

REAGAN SAYS 'WILL NOT MODIFY' DIFFERENCES WITH USSR

PA151642 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan affirmed Thursday during a television speech broadcast to the nation that the United States will not modify its differences with the Soviet Union despite the coming summit meeting in Geneva between the top leaders of the two countries.

Regarding the topics that he feels he must discuss at his meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Reagan said that he will try to get the meeting to focus on human rights; the solution of conflicts in Asia, Africa, and Latin America; and an expansion of human relations with the USSR, casting the review of a reduction in nuclear weapons in last place. In his speech Reagan noted that in his meeting with Gorbachev he will not change his disagreement with the USSR on fundamental issues.

CASTRO SENDS MESSAGE TO FAO SECRETARY GENERAL

FL161330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Cuba has again stressed the urgent need to establish a new international economic order and to carry out regional economic integration. These objectives were stressed in the message sent by Cuban President Fidel Castro to Edouard Saouma, director general of the FAO. The message was sent on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the FAO.

The Cuban president's message expressed support for the noble objectives of the FAO and described the progress made in the struggle against hunger in developing nations as insufficient. The letter says that, because of the industrialized capitalist countries, unfair conditions under which developing states are forced to live have been created in the world.

Fidel says that the present character of international relations and cooperation does not permit the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America to achieve progress. He said this character can only be compared with the colonial system created to make developing peoples into sources of economic enrichment. In this context, the enormous foreign debt constitutes another problem, and any economic study shows that the developing countries cannot pay it, as the Cuban president has stressed.

Fidel urged the FAO to struggle with all available means to solve such problems. Success in this struggle, the Cuban chief of state declared, will largely depend on whether or not there is success in incorporating the entire international community into the struggle.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ADDRESSES FAO ON DEBT

FL151914 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] An analysis of the negative implications of the foreign debt in the solution of food and agricultural problems was presented today by Cuba to the 23d period of sessions of FAO. Speaking at the FAO meeting being held in Rome, Cuban Minister of Agriculture Adolfo Diaz stressed the fact that [words indistinct] the principal source of underdeveloped countries, the effect of the debt assumes great importance. In his remarks, the Cuban representative denounced the unfair relations that affect the most backward nations, underscoring the work done by the FAO to solve the food crisis that exists in some nations, principally African nations.

AMBASSADOR CRITICIZES U.S., SOUTH AFRICA

PA160433 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Before the UN Security Council, currently debating Namibia's situation at the request of the Nonaligned Movement, Alberto Velazco, alternate Cuban ambassador to the United Nations, accused South Africa of insisting on the theory of bonds [as heard] created by the Pretoria regime to hinder Namibia's independence process.

The Cuban diplomat criticized the U.S. Government's so-called policy of constructive engagement, the revoking of the Clark Amendment, as well as the U.S. decision to increase its aid to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels.

OFFICIAL TALKS WITH MADAGASCAR BEGIN 13 NOVEMBER

FL140033 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Official talks between the Foreign Ministries of Cuba and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar today began in Havana's Foreign Ministry offices. The delegations are headed by Malagasy Foreign Minister Jean Bemananjara and Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca.

The widening and strengthening of relations between the two countries in the area of cooperation were discussed. They also exchanged views on the international situation and the role of the Nonaligned Countries Movement in the struggle for peace.

Malagasy Foreign Minister Jean Bemananjara arrived in our country last night responding to an official invitation of the Cuban government.

Bemananjara was welcomed at the airport by the Cuban foreign minister and other high-ranking Cuban officials.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

FL160225 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] The protocol on the fourth session of the joint intergovernment commission between the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and Cuba for 1987 scientific and technical cooperation was signed today. The delegations were headed by Jean Bemananjara and Isidoro Malmierca, foreign ministers from Madagascar and Cuba, respectively. The Malagasy official signed a cooperation agreement with the Sugar Industry Ministry will provide technical assistance, training in the area of transportation, and exchange of missions.

ANGOLAN TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED IN LUANDA

PA160440 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Representatives of Cuba and Angola in Luanda signed the first four contracts for the shipment in 1986 of important Cuban export products, although negotiations still continue for the expansion of the commercial ties. The contracts include the sale of a considerable amount of refined sugar as well as rum and liquors of the famous Havana Club brand. Cuba will also export tuna and several types of dolls to Angola fabricated by the toy factory in Havana.

BARBADOS

PRIME MINISTER SUPPORTS CARIBBEAN FEDERATION

FL131910 Bridgetown CANA in English 1617 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 13, CANA -- Barbados supports the concept of a Caribbean federation as a solution to the political and economic problems facing the region, Prime Minister Bernard St John said. St John was reported in today's NATION newspaper as saying that he was an unrepentant federalist and pledged Barbados' full support for any moves in that direction. Whatever move is taking place that can get a consensus, I will be part of that, St John was quoted as saying.

He was reacting to a suggestion by Trinidad and Tobago's agriculture minister, Kamaluddin Mohammed, that the creation of a Caribbean parliament and a federation was one way of strengthening the Caribbean Community and Common Market (Caricom). Caricom, which is essentially an economic grouping of former British colonies, was formed in 1973, 11 years after the collapse of the four-year-old first federal experiment. Mohammed suggested during a three-day conference on democracy in the English-speaking Caribbean held here last weekend, that the federal parliament could consist of nominees of the major political parties in the islands and representatives of commercial and labour interests. Mohammed said it could meet every month or every quarter and would not require a large outlay of funds.

St John said Barbados had been putting forward specific suggestions for beefing up the institutions of Caricom. He added that he was happy to hear other people getting around to specifics but he would like to see them go beyond the stage of suggestion to implementation, the NATION reported. The idea for a Caribbean parliament has also received public support from Henry Vieira, vice-president of the Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce.

HAITI

DEATH PENALTY FOR POLITICAL CRIMES ABOLISHED

PA141953 Paris AFP in Spanish 1830 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Port au Prince, 13 Nov (AFP) -- According to an announcement made today by the Information Ministry, the death penalty for political crimes has been abolished in Haiti. A decree published in the official newspaper states that from now on, the death penalty for political reasons will be replaced by detention "for a minimum of 10 years and a maximum of 20 years."

According to the decree, "attacks and conspiracies" against the life or person of the chief of state or a member of his family will carry a penalty of 20 years in jail, 15 years in the case of an attack on a member of the executive branch, and 10 to 12 years if the victim is a high-ranking military or civilian official.

The decree also stipulates that "attacks and conspiracies aimed at overthrowing political institutions, changing the government, or inciting citizens to arm themselves against the authority of the chief of state," will be punishable with 10 to 15 years in prison.

These new rules took the place of a law adopted by President Francois Duvalier (Papa Doc) in the late 1960's, which established the death penalty for people found guilty of communist activities. The repeal of this law has been demanded by the opposition abroad.

JAMAICA

PNP WILL NOT SUPPORT CARIBBEAN FEDERATION

FL141934 Bridgetown CANA in English 1908 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 14, CANA -- Jamaica's opposition People's National Party (PNP), though committed to regional economic integration, would not support moves for another political federation of Commonwealth Caribbean countries, party chairman P.J. Patterson was today quoted as saying. We support the idea of regional economic integration and are committed to work towards that, but political federation is not on, the former Jamaica foreign minister told THE GLEANER newspaper here. [sentence as received]

He was responding to THE GLEANER'S query about the party's position on the issue following a suggestion by the Barbados prime minister, Bernard St John, that the Caribbean might well consider federation again as a solution to political and economic problems.

Ten British colonies in the West Indies set up the federation between 1958 and 1962, but it collapsed in 1962 after Jamaica withdrew.

Jamaica's foreign minister and former prime minister, Hugh Shearer, said recently that a basic difficulty with federation at the time was a lack of communication in the Caribbean. Federation would still be a very, very difficult prospect, but under present circumstances it would certainly have a better chance, he said. Then, we didn't really know each other, we didn't share with each other. Now we have Caricom (the Caribbean Community and Common Market), and that is cooperation in economic and other areas, and we now have news being exchanged so we are getting to know each other better. But Shearer said there was still some way to go.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES REELECTION TO IMO COUNCIL

FL152340 Bridgetown CANA in English 2226 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 15, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago has been re-elected for a second two-year term on the Council of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO), the external affairs ministry announced tonight.

Elections took place today during the 14th regular session of the IMO general assembly in London. On the first ballot, Trinidad and Tobago won 67 of the 112 votes cast. Trinidad and Tobago was first elected to the Council in 1983.